

And, I could distinctly perceive the small Austrian flag discoloured which was then lying at anchor, not far from the village of Gardia, on the Veronese shore of the lake. The lake was much agitated by a wind which the people of Dossena call *Venezza*, for they say that it blows from the Venetian lagoons. The Austrian flotilla was therefore more easily perceived, for the waves kept it in continuous motion. Having taken a walk in the direction of Rivoliella, I fell in with a party of Gariboldians, who were working at a sort of barricade erected on the shore of the lake to protect the town from the rising water.

The Austrians having closed the mouth through which the

Since leaves from the Lake of Garda, the level of the lake has increased as much increased as to threaten Desenzano with inundations. To prevent this Garibaldi's engineers have erected a dam of heavy timbered piles and stones across the lake, and have built a well, and of its eastern outfalls.

On my way back to Lonato, where I passed the night, I fell in with the Marquis Spivola, an officer in his Majesty's household, who had just arrived from Cologno, a small town near Pavia. The Marquis Spivola is a nobleman from Cremona, and his Majesty's headquarters have been established since Wednesday. The Marquis Spivola was the bearer of dispatches for Garibaldi, whom he left late in the night to return by Treviso and Cremona to Cologno. This evening he had been ordered to return to the headquarters of his Majesty, ready for the military operations which are I think about to be resumed. The last army corps, which suffered so much in the deadly struggle of last Sunday, has been ordered to be reformed.

need to tell you that they are as complete as they were before

the light. Another corps, the 5th, is also ready, so that the Italian army—including the 40,000 Garibaldians, which has now become the 6th army corps—can muster in the field more

only 400,000 men fighting; men, men who are animated by no other thought than that of avenging their brethren who gloriously fell in the action of the 24th of June.

FRANCE.

The Government Preparing for War.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Paris, Friday Evening.

I have reason to think that the Emperor is meditating war, and that great divisions exist among his advisers. I mentioned yesterday, and confirm it to-day, the report, repeated by the *Journal des Debats* and *Le Figaro*, as well as in the columns of the *Bourse* this morning, in consequence of the appearance of the *Journal des Debats*, that M. de Girardin's evening paper, *La France*, would publish a special edition at 12 o'clock. People tumbled over each other for a scrambling for a copy of the paper, the number, which was said to be buyers were sold, for there was not a line in it extraordinary length, and the number was said to be the "Blackman" would be the office of *The France* at the moment and suppressed the paragraph, whatever it may have been, which was said to have been written by the "Blackman" was a rumor, and it is a rumor which had a prejudicial effect upon the *Bourse*—so that the Government meant to ask the *Corps Legislatif* for a *credit* of 100 millions for the purchase of the armaments, and that upon advice he had thought fit to stop the publication of such a statement. The Emperor no doubt wants to be free from the check of the *Corps Legislatif* to purchase his armaments. Prince Napoleon, with him many times a day, urged him to interfere at once, and representing that if he Austria got hold of the difference between the Emperor and the *Corps Legislatif*, he would hear of M. de Bismarck, the Prussian Minister, being constantly at the Palace. But M. Drouin de Lhuys, according to what I am told, insisted on a good deal to share the responsibility of the war, and that the financial crash resulting from it would be terrible. The Emperor will probably have his way, however, and meanwhile these are what are said to be the reasons of it.

PARIS.

THE PARISIAN PRESS ON THE WAR—CHARACTER OF
FRENCH JOURNALISM—GEN. DRAUGUARD'S
INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR—PEACE MOVEMENT
MOST IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.
From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, June 29, 1895.

Nobody at all familiar with French formalism need be told that it holds at least equal rank with that of any other country, so far as the intellectual ability and culture of its writers is concerned—a rank superior to that of any other so far as its mastery of literary forms is concerned. An speaking of political daily papers. There is no other in the world that can show in its last year's work such a body of well-thought, well-written editorials as the *Journal des Debats*, or such an editorial corps: half a dozen members of the Academy, or some other of the Academies of the Institute, St. Marc de Girardin, Prevost Paradol, Renan, Letour, Laboulaye, Michel Chevalier, Ferry, Taine, Jules Janin (honored occupant of the 41st arm chair) besides the other able editors. St. Beuve, getting to (rather hastily, perhaps) recognized as the first literary critic of our age, Theophile Gautier, the master "stylist" of modern French language; Edmond About and a score of other stronger men are contributors to the daily press as were Thiers and Guizot in their time, and other most eminent French statesmen who may be said to have based their empires on newspaper foundation columns. Nay, the actual responsible editor-in-chief of all French

newspapers, the *Stagely Napoleon III*, contributed to the enlarged Ham period of his low estate to the "colymans

[illegible]

that mad campaign against miasma and cholera, was

[illegible]

hospital stores from the English.

In the Halla campaign of 1890 there was a permit-
tance improvement. *La Presse*, *Le Debat*, and some other
papers were more candid than their competitors.
Respondents, the best better than *The Times*. Russell,
worsest not so bad. But no Paris journal up to that time
had sunk so low as *The Times* Machinery. And let it
be said that the French press had been long since
semi-official journals, which are understood to be ir-
responsible and accept their self-degradation with a sort of
frankness, even sink so low as to affiliate itself with
the vilest of the vile. It is true that the French press
wretched Scotchman's fabrications—his institution of
some feeble virtue as ever was innate in his intellect to the
interest of his employers. We can consider the unpopu-
lar of the French press has had many a time to do
Javalon condones Narcosis. The bitterness of the nine-
teenth century is not distilled on Narcosis so much as on his own
people.

In 1890 there has been going on a notable transfor-
mation in the Paris press, managing editors, eroded
cabined and confined by the organic law on the press of
1832, have been slowly growing up to conception of the
press as a free public utility, rather than as a means
that mere facts concerning may have in themselves
quality of information and of intelligence. The newspaper
reading public has been slowly growing up to con-
ception of the newspaper as a free public utility, rather than
face; their significance quite as fast as the editors.

The other day, in the Corps Legislatif, M. Lalaurie,
a thoroughgoing, unqualified imperialist, proposer of some
new laws to suppress the press, was interrupted by a
protest—an expression of his fellow members in favor of
peace, i.e., in favor of France, nor keeping it favorable

possible, peace throughout the quarrel in which Italy and Germany appeared. Mussolini, Tolson, and Berrier both

The Michigan Central Railroad Company created two large work-outs at Detroit for the emigration service of immigrant passengers on their transatlantic voyages. The company's employees were assigned to assist the passengers in all matters connected with the voyage.